

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 28, 1884.

The Great Eastern is to sail to New Orleans.

Sir John A. Macdonald dined with the Queen on Tuesday.

The Skye Crofters have submitted to the authorities and order has been restored.

England will submit new proposals to the powers in reference to Egyptian finances.

Official notice has been given that Coal Harbor is to be the British Columbia terminus of the C. P. R.

The management of the Erie Railway has been changed. John King, president; vice-president, E. S. Brown.

Spies report 20,000 rebels round Khartoum. Gordon has repulsed repeated attacks. Smallpox is reported amongst the natives at Dongola.

The steamer City of Owen Sound sprung a leak and sank in Michipicoten harbor. The passengers and a portion of the cargo were saved.

Negotiations between France and China, through Earl Granville, continue. French operations against Formosa have been stopped by the monsoon. Vigorous preparations are being made in France for the war.

The statue of Hon. G. Brown was unveiled in Toronto by Hon. Alex. Mackenzie this week. There was a large gathering, which was addressed by Mr. Mowat. The statue has been formally accepted by the Mayor for the city.

BATTLEFORD, Nov. 28, 1884.

Heavy rain last night.

Weather clearing now.

T. P. Wadsworth and J. M. Rae left for Carlton on Monday.

The winter road to Swift Current is being kept open and quantities of freight are arriving.

Major Crozier has been appointed assistant commissioner of the mounted police in charge of the northern division, with headquarters at Battleford.

Four thousand pounds of wire, with other necessary materials for construction of the east end of the new telegraph line between Battleford and Edmonton has arrived at Swift Current.

CALGARY, Nov. 27, 1884.

Snow gone—taken by the chinooks.

The largest hotel in Medicine Hat and a cigar store were burned last night. Nothing saved.

Col. Irvine has been here investigating the charge of intoxication against Herchmer. It has been declared unfounded.

The civic elections resulted in Murdoch being elected Mayor, and Hogg, Williamson, Cook and Lindsay, councillors, with very weak opposition.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Major John McCauley, late of Kingston, assistant agent in the land office here, died yesterday afternoon about three o'clock. On Thursday evening he was going to T. Horeston's in company with F. D. Wilson, when in the hollow near the house, he slipped and sprained his right ankle severely. He was carried to Mr. Horeston's, and Dr. Wilson was called in. He continued in considerable pain until about four o'clock on Friday morning, when he sank into a slumber. He was watched during the night by Mr. F. D. Wilson. In the morning he still slept, but no alarm was felt until noon, when Dr. Wilson was again sent for and also Dr. Munro. Notwithstanding all their efforts to awake him, he continued asleep until he died, about three p.m. His death is supposed to have resulted from apoplexy, superinduced by the shock of the sprained ankle. The deceased was a native of Kingston, Ont., where his mother and sister now reside. He was a widower and leaves two children, a son and daughter, the son being now at college in Port Hope. He was a cousin of Col. Herchmer, and a brother-in-law of Mr. Kirkpatrick, speaker of the House of Commons. He only arrived here in June last, but was already deservedly popular, fulfilling his duties in connection with the land department to the satisfaction of all.

Attorney-general Miller's constituency has been heard from on the flogging question. The Rat Portage Progress says: "We denounce the whole proceedings as unmanly, inhuman, unjustifiable and illegal, and those who witnessed the outrage without protesting against its execution deserve by their complicity in the matter the contempt and scorn of their fellow men."

LOCAL.

RAIN on Tuesday evening.

H. B. MILL began gristing on Wednesday.

FIRST good sleighing of the season on Monday.

J. WALTER's teams left for Calgary on Monday for freight.

J. DOUPE, D. L. S., leaves for Calgary today with Hugh McKay.

COAL mine stocks, which were booming a week ago, have fallen below par.

G. A. SIMPSON is about opening a coal drift in the bank of the river on his claim.

MESSRS. MAW, McEwen, and O'Donnell left on Monday for Calgary with D. McLeod.

ONLY two days' sleighing—Monday and Tuesday last—up to the end of November.

ROSS BRO'S have had a well bored on their lot on Main street, getting water at thirty feet.

SGT. R. RELCHER, of the N.W. M. P., leaves on Wednesday for Regina, where he is to be stationed.

AN Indian who arrived from Victoria this week reports the death of the wife of Simon Whitford of that settlement.

The colonization society have had a well dug at their barn on the Ft. Saskatchewan trail, south side, getting water at 25 feet.

SICKNESS is prevalent in this vicinity just now, probably caused by the mild weather. It is chiefly among women and children.

THE sale of stock, implements, etc., at Ft. Saskatchewan on Tuesday last, was well attended, and very fair prices were realized.

MR. BREIDIN arrived from Calgary last week to reside on his claim on the south side. R. Cronkite accompanied him in as far as Red Deer.

SNOW all gone, mud and water everywhere, and water running on the ice of the river. More like the middle of April than the end of November.

MR. MURRAY left for Calgary, accompanied by Mr. Geldert, jr., on Wednesday. Mr. Murray will return with freight and Mr. Geldert will join the police.

A LARGE train of McLeod's carts arrived on Wednesday with freight for the H. B. Co. and A. Macdonald & Co. They are unable to cross owing to the weak state of the ice.

AVERAGE attendance at the public school for the past week, 36; for the previous week 45. The reduction is caused by a number of children suffering from colds and being unable to attend.

W. S. ROBERTSON is preparing to start a pork-curing establishment. This will be a great benefit to the settlement, as it will do away with the difficulty always experienced by farmers here of selling their fresh pork, although the price of bacon has been high.

GEORGE OVERY, one of the many candidates for North-West council membership, has called a public meeting for Tuesday night in Kelly's hall, for the purpose of placing his views on North-West politics before the people of this district.

A. ALWYN has been commissioned by the Indian department to purchase 48 head of work oxen and eight or ten milk cows for distribution among the Indians, in the Edmonton settlement. He arrived from Peace Hills on Saturday and started on his mission on Monday.

THERE was a large attendance at the shooting match at Noyes & Hurley's on Wednesday last, but the shooting was not remarkable for its excellence or success. Turkeys were plentiful but rifles and ammunition were scarce. No score was made at the 300 yard range, so it was shortened to 200 yards, at which range Mr. John Sinclair, of Sinclair & Co. captured the solitary turkey of the day. Twenty-five chickens were taken at the 75 yard range, of which 15 fell to the lot of Mr. Jas Goodridge. The dance which followed was much enjoyed, its only drawback being the too great abundance of the "male sex." But these enjoyed themselves in the new bowling alley and did not find time to hang heavily on their hands. The proceedings usual on such occasions were varied by a political meeting in behalf of Mr. George Overy's candidature for the North-West council. An eloquent address was delivered by Mr. Overy, in which he clearly laid down his platform of bridging the Saskatchewan, building railroads in various directions, and improving the country generally. The meeting was most enthusiastic in its demonstrations in favor of Mr. Overy. The fun was kept up until daylight on Friday morning. The building of which this was the "house warming" is large and commodious, having a fine hall and ample hotel accommodation.

THE H. B. Co. are constructing a large frame stable in rear of the chief factor's house.

V. ANDERSON and J. Mowat arrived from Calgary on Saturday last, with a four-horse team load of freight for Brown & Curry.

THE electoral vote for United States President will be cast on Wednesday next, but the ballots have to go to Washington to be counted.

JAS. LEVY has erected a shanty on the north side of the river at Clover bar. He will set up his machinery there and experiment with it this winter before building his scow, which he will commence about February.

J. S. McARTHUR, D. L. S., has completed his work on the 14th base, near Lac Ste Anne, and his party arrived in town on Thursday. He will shortly take up the 13th base, near Battle river, and run it from the 5th principal meridian to the Saskatchewan, working all winter.

LAST week J. Coleman bored two wells for J. Rowland and K. Macdonald respectively, getting water at less than thirty feet in both cases. The old idea that because of the high banks of the Saskatchewan here at Edmonton it was impossible to get water is now thoroughly exploded.

A DROWNING accident by which a young man named George Routledge, a member of Doupe's survey party, lost his life, occurred on Saturday, Nov. 8th, on the Saskatchewan, about two miles above the mouth of the North Fork. The party, which numbered three men besides Mr. Doupe, went from Calgary to the Mountain Fort for the purpose of making a survey of the river from that point down and connecting with McArthur's survey of the North Fork and upper part of this river last winter. As they were going in the assistant, Mr. McVicar, cut his toes badly and had to leave. This, with other accidents, delayed the commencement of the work beyond the time expected, so that the ice began to run while the party were still a considerable distance above the mouth of the North Fork. After various unsuccessful attempts to continue the work while the ice was running, it was decided to abandon it and come down in the two canoes of the party. These, it was found, were not large enough to bring the men and all the stuff, even after a part of the latter was cached. One of the canoes also was damaged, and it was decided to abandon it and build a raft. The raft was commenced on Thursday, the 6th, and a start was made on Friday. Routledge and the other man on the raft, and Mr. Doupe in the canoe. The raft was built of dry spruce logs and was about six feet by twenty. On Friday morning the men started about seven o'clock and Mr. Doupe followed about half an hour afterwards, in the canoe. He had not proceeded far when he met the one man coming back along the bank, afoot. He informed him that Routledge had been drowned. It appeared that the raft had caught on a heap of drift wood and upset throwing the men and dunnage off. The survivor managed to draw himself out of the water on the drift wood, and fell back once, but finally succeeded in extricating himself. While he was struggling he saw Routledge go down three times; and saw him no more, although he and Mr. Doupe searched along the bank for some time. The river was running ice at the time and the man was heavily muffled up, so that there was no possibility of his escape after he had been in the water any length of time. Mr. Doupe and his man continued their journey that day and the following night the river froze, so that they were unable to take the canoe further. After lying up two days, to allow them to get to the north side, they made a canoe and left everything in it with the canoe except a few instruments, a blanket apiece and a little food, in all about 100 pounds weight. With this they set out on an Indian trail cut along the high bank of the river, and reached Haney's camp on the second night out. They reached the White Mud next night, and three days more brought them to Edmonton, where they arrived on Thursday. Routledge was an Englishman and has a brother residing in Toronto. He had been in Mr. Doupe's employ for three successive seasons.

News, Moose Jaw, Nov. 7: Deer are plentiful at Buffalo lake. The even numbered sections in six townships of the temperance colony have been disposed of to Mennonites, two hundred of whom will settle there in the spring. Penrose, of Winnipeg, passed through with 550 head of steers from the Oxley ranche. A school district is to be erected. Dogs have become a nuisance.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of two Chattel Mortgages, executed by John Frederick Schneider to the Isaac Simpson, dated, respectively, the 29th day of July, A.D. 1884, and the 4th day of August, A.D. 1884, and filed in the office of the clerk of the third judicial district court at Edmonton on the 31st day of July, 1884, and the 5th day of August, 1884, respectively, and upon which default has been made, I shall sell the following property therein mentioned and described, namely:

7 Horses, 3 Breeding Sows, 3 Sow Pigs, 1 Berkshire Sow Pig, 4 Hog Pigs, 1 Breeding "John Deere" Plow, 1 Cross Plow, No. 14, 1 Pair Harrows, 33 Bags, 1 Cooking Stove, 1 Grindstone and Stand, 1 Reaper made by Frost & Wood, 2 Hay Forks, Shovel and Spade, 4 Plates, 8 Tin Dishes, 12 Tin Cans, 1 Wash hand Basin, 2 Pails, Lamp, Lock, 1 Ox Chain, 1 Hay Knife, 2 Water Barrels, Scythe, Snaith, 1 Hand Saw, 1 Hammer, 1 Barley Fork, 1 Heating stove, 1 Lumber Wagon made by Speight, 3 Sets of Double Harness, 1 Double-Seated Buckboard, a quantity of Wheat, a quantity of Oats, a quantity of Barley, and a quantity of potatoes;

By Public Auction at my farm (lately occupied by A. D. Patton) being RIVER LOT No. 5 on the SOUTH SIDE of the River, Edmonton, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF DECEMBER, 1884,

At Two O'clock in the afternoon.

TERMS of sale will be made known on day of sale.

Dated at Edmonton, in Alberta Territory, this 26th day of November, 1884.

ISAAC SIMPSON, the Mortgagee,
Per GEORGE A. WATSON, his Solicitor.
A. B. J. SIMONS, Bailiff for Mortgages.

NOTICE.—All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of the

"SCHOOL DISTRICT OF EDMONTON, Protestant Public School District, No. — of the North-West Territories," within the following limits, that is to say: Commencing at a point on the north shore of the North Saskatchewan river where the line between ranges 24 and 25 west of the 4th principal meridian, according to the survey of the Dominion of Canada, intersects the said river, and going northerly following the said line to the North West corner of section 7 in township 53, range 24 west of the said 4th meridian; then easterly, following the north boundary of said section 7 and of sections 8 and 9 in the above mentioned township and range, as far as the north east corner of said section 9; then southerly, following the east boundary of said section 9 and part of section 4 in the above mentioned township and range to the said North Saskatchewan river; then following the said North Saskatchewan river in its windings to the starting point; comprising within the above mentioned boundaries fractional sections 3 and 4 and sections 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in said township 53, range 24 west of said 4th principal meridian, and fractional sections 31, 32, 33, and 34 in township 52 range 24 west of said 4th meridian, all of which is on the north side of the said north Saskatchewan river and comprises the village of Edmonton, and hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTIETH (20TH) DAY OF DECEMBER, 1884.

Votes will be received at the public school house, Edmonton, from nine o'clock a.m. until four o'clock p.m. The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath which persons desiring to vote must take if required:

"You do solemnly swear that your name is (mention name given by the proposed voter); that you are the owner (tenant, or occupant) of (describe the land voted upon); that it is of the value of \$100 (or, if a tenant, of the yearly value of twenty dollars); that it is situated within the limits of the proposed school district; that you are of the full age of twenty-one years; that you are not an alien or unfranchised Indian; that you have not received any corrupt reward and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward for voting at this time and place."

(Signed) M. McCAULEY,
Returning Officer.
D. ROSS,
M. GHOAT,
School Committee.
Dated this 26th day of November, 1884.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Notices of births, deaths and marriages inserted free, on request. FRANK OLIVER, Proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, NOV. 29, 1884.

A WINNIPEG Free Press correspondent proposes that a league be formed for the purpose of forwarding the opening of an Hudson's Bay route. C. R. Tuttle, in another letter, promises to join it if formed. This will doubtless burst the project.

The revenue of Canada for the year ending June 30th was \$32,000,000, \$8 per head of the population, while the local taxation probably amounted to as much more. During good times this high taxation was supposed to bring prosperity. What is it doing now?

The Free Press demands assistance for the poor of Winnipeg during the coming winter. The necessity for this is one of the results of the enterprise which shows itself in assisted immigration. It also shows that the figures which prove each immigrant who arrives in the country to be worth \$1,000, live weight, if they do not lie at least bend the truth double backwards.

WINNIPEG still maintains its reputation as being a safe place to kill a man in. In the Cameron murder case, although the coroner's jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against Welsh, the grand jury reduced the indictment to manslaughter. At one time Winnipeg was desirous of rivaling Chicago, now its ambition seems to be to equal Tombstone Arizona.

If our last week's telegrams are correct, Sir John Macdonald has adopted the imperial federation idea, by the advocacy of which Mr. Blake has gained the reputation of a dreamer. See how those who abused the idea when Mr. Blake was its only exponent will find in it beauties and advantages without end now that his opponent has taken it up. It is a little too bad of Sir John though, to steal Mr. Blake's thunder.

A BABY-FARMING—or murdering—horror was unearthed last summer in Toronto. The presiding ogress was arrested and brought before the courts on a criminal charge, but was acquitted by a jury which must have been of her peers at the late assizes. Civilization is a great improvement on savagery no doubt, but its social body has many grievous sores. Of all these the baby farm is without doubt the most revolting—the most contrary to nature and natural law.

EVERYBODY has heard of the hairbrained exploits of the Marquis of Waterford and other members of the Beresford family, all being fond of fun, whiskey and fighting, or what their countrymen aptly call "divilment." One of them, however, Lord Marcus, caught a tartar lately in attempting to horse-whip the editor of London Vanity Fair. He was whipped himself and brought up before the court afterwards for assault, while the article which he objected to was proven to be true. The moral attached to this story is, "Beware of editors."

The Winnipeg Free Press, on the question of divorce, takes the ground that while lax divorce laws are an evil, when divorce is allowed as in Canada, poverty should not be a bar to receiving what is admitted to be justice. That is that instead of the Senate being the Canadian divorce court, the necessary power should be put in the hands of lower courts, more cheaply reached. How would Charlton's seduction bill answer, with the provision that conviction of the acts constituted crimes by that bill should carry divorce with it on petition of the injured party. This would place rich and poor on the same level and would not make the law any more lax than at present.

The Calgary Nor'-Wester is one of the trooly loll, but speaking of the town incorporation it says: "It is to be regretted that those who are likely to be most benefited by the advancement are doing the least. The town proprietors are doing little or nothing for us. This is strange but true, and if this should meet the eye of Mr. Scarth, as we hope it will, we trust that he will take the hint. It is most unfair the practice which town site owners in the Canadian North-West have pursued. They make a spurge at first, get people to come to their towns, encourage them to start numerous kinds of industries, and, on a sudden, their interest collapses." Had we at Edmonton any experience parallel to this; or is the Nor'-Wester wrong?

THE FRANCHISE.

The agitation on the proposed extension of the franchise in Great Britain reached a tremendous pitch before the compromise alluded to in our last week's telegrams was effected, and at one time appeared likely to cause a revolution. No wonder the fight was bitter over the bill which, by adding largely to the number of those entitled to vote for members of parliament, shifted the centre of the governing power so many degrees down the social scale. It could only be expected that the higher classes, who, owing to the comparatively small number of electors, had been able to control to a great extent by sheer numbers the government of the country, would strongly oppose the measure which would naturally result in their being snowed under at a general election—of depriving them of what they considered their inherent right to rule. There can be no doubt that an extension of the franchise was necessary to the safety and welfare of the empire. The voting—that is the governing—power was in the hands of a minority of the people. As long as that minority possessed a monopoly of the education and intelligence, as well as the wealth of the country, it was probably better that they should govern. But with the education and ideas of liberty now so widely diffused, government by minority was no longer possible with safety. The object of good government is to attain the greatest possible good for the greatest number, and who can tell as well as that greatest number what is best for themselves. Time was when an intelligent, determined and organized minority could effectually quell all attempts of an ignorant and unorganized majority to rule. Such a condition of affairs does not exist in Britain, but if it did the invention of dynamite—the weapon which places weak and strong on the same footing—has rendered this no longer safely possible. Even in Russia and Germany, where only a minority are striking for their right of self-government, enough has been seen to prove that the work of opposing popular opinion is analogous to that of holding down a safety valve. If the task of ruling a people without the assistance of the majority is so difficult and unsatisfactory in Russia it cannot be expected that in enlightened Britain it would be beneficial or be much longer tolerated. It was the part of a wise statesman to meet the necessity instead of waiting to be met by it. To grant to the majority the right to rule to which they were entitled before they made their claim and began to enforce it with wild theories destructive of society and religion, backed up by dynamite. To show that present forms of government, present conditions of society, and present religions are not necessarily antagonistic to popular rights and liberty, but rather that by, with and through these true liberty can be attained and maintained. This extension of the franchise—this taking the ruling power out of the hands of a minority and placing it in those of the majority—unless all reasonable calculations are astray—must add to the strength and stability both of Great and Greater Britain.

It may be asked: If to place the ruling power in the hands of a majority is good would it not be better to place it in the hands of all? If to give three fourths of the people of a country the right to rule it adds to its strength, would it not add still more to give the remaining fourth the same right? If one citizen of a country has the inherent right to say how and by whom he shall be governed, why has not every other? Why should the line drawn in old times between the king and the people, then between the lords and the commons, then between landlord and tenant, then still further and now still further again down the scale be drawn at all. But this line of argument reduces the principle of popular government to an absurdity. If each individual, in exercising a right to vote only declared who should govern him and how he should be governed, and if the flattering fiction of the United States constitution, that all men are created equal were correct, then manhood—or why not womanhood—would be the only necessary franchise qualification. But, fortunately or unfortunately, all men are not created equal in intellect or sense of right, any more than

they are in stature or color, and so government to end must be constituted, when a person casts a vote it affects his neighbor as well as himself. Each voter is a part of the governing body, and it is in the interests of the governed that the members of that body should have each moral and mental qualifications as shall be at least a partial guarantee of the righteousness of their rule. It is apparent that a person having lost his reason and unable to attend to his own affairs is unfit to be trusted with a voice in the affairs of others, or that a man so lacking in moral sense as to commit a crime, should not be entitled to say how public morals should be regulated or crime punished, at least until his own punishment has been completed. It is clear that a line should be drawn which would exclude the classes of persons alluded to from the rights of franchise, or the right to govern others, and therefore that mere manhood cannot be accepted as a sufficient franchise qualification. Even if all men were created equal in intelligence and morality, as they certainly are in personal rights; or supposing the insane and the lawless to be excluded, it does not follow that because a man possesses intelligence and education, because he knows what is right, because Jack is as good as his master, which he undoubtedly is, he should therefore have the right to vote on public questions. Besides intelligence and moral sense a voter should have some tangible interest in the country which he helps to govern. Some interest already held—not merely in prospect, or transitory in its nature—which may be affected by the way in which the country is governed. An interest sufficient to be security to his fellow citizens that his own material advantage as well as theirs is at stake when his vote is given. Following out this principle, even in the United States where manhood suffrage, pure and simple, is supposed to exist, residence for a certain period and naturalization of foreigners, are held to be necessary qualifications. While this qualification has been considered sufficient in the United States, it does not follow that it is or should be considered sufficient in other countries—because a person has taken up his residence in a country merely desiring to use it as a place in which to make a living, that he should have a voice in the management of its affairs. In the case of railroad and other corporations, certainly the most democratic institutions in the world, a person may reap the greatest advantage from connection with them and yet have no voice in their control. A merchant may send hundreds of cars over a railroad, may pay thousands of dollars in freight, his whole business may be built out of and dependent upon the road, and yet he have no voice in its control; while the man who owns a share, only worth perhaps a hundred dollars has a vote on all matters connected with it, although his interest is immeasurably less than that of the merchant. The shareholder votes not because he is more interested in the road, or better able to pronounce on what is best or worst for its welfare, but because although his interest is small it is of the same nature as that of the rest of the owners, and therefore the probability is that a vote cast by him will be cast with the intent of benefitting the corporation as a whole, as well as the individual. The merchant, on the other hand, does not vote because, although his interest is great, it is not identical with that of the owners, and may be directly opposed; therefore it would be folly to allow him to vote at all. In national affairs the man who merely uses the country to make a living in is as clearly not entitled to say how its affairs shall be conducted. He is not entitled to a vote unless he holds a share. His intelligence, business ability and integrity are all beside the question. The point is, what surety have the community that self-interest will not direct his vote against their welfare. This point can best be decided—although the decision be only partial—by the franchise being based on a property qualification.

The greatest objection to the undue extension of the franchise is that in practice it increases rather than lessens the power of the rich and influential. Instead of being truly democratic, it is really aristocratic in its tendencies. As a matter of fact in many instances it increases a millionaire's single

vote to thousands. In open voting the employees of labor count their votes by the number of their employees, and in most cases are nearly correct. While the experience with the ballot in the United States, where the political leaders manipulate the vote with such certainty that the party is said to be run as a machine, is if anything worse. For there, if the party leaders are made all right, the people follow like a flock of sheep. The true democratic idea is that the people, or rather a majority of them, shall rule; but it is not truly democratic and neither is it common sense, to allow every member of a community to take part in administering its affairs, until every member is qualified by intelligence and interest to be trusted with that responsibility. That the people of the United States are among the most intelligent in the world is generally admitted, and as generally that they are among the worst governed. It cannot be that the men who manage the business and carry on the industries of the country with such remarkable success are incompetent to properly govern themselves. The trouble is that the men who do not participate in the business of the country do participate in its government—that the solid men—those who are its mainstay—are swamped at the polls by irresponsible and mercenary millions, with whom the franchise is a weapon to wound, instead of to defend, the interests of the commonwealth.

It is impossible to fix a hard and fast rule as to what should constitute the qualification of a voter in any country. That must be regulated from time to time by the condition of the people and the diffusion of wealth and intelligence among them. It should be low enough to allow a majority the franchise, provided always that the intelligence and interest of that majority qualify them to use it with benefit to themselves, and high enough to exclude, as far as possible, those who have no settled interest in the common welfare. The balance should be carefully adjusted between aristocracy on the one hand and mobocracy on the other. This, no doubt, is the object of the great British franchise bill, whose passage in the face of determined opposition from both aristocrats and dynamiters will be a red letter day in the history of the grand old man—now 75—who through so many years has served the people of Britain so faithfully and well.

A

MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

TOYS

AAD

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

FOR THE

MILLION.

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS

ON

ROAD IN.

JNO. McDUGALL & CO.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

The following is a summary of Ordinance No. 3, 1884. To amend, and consolidate as amended the Ordinances respecting the administration of civil justice in the North-West Territories, passed on August 6th:

1. Three judicial districts are formed: Assiniboia, comprising the district of Assiniboia; Alberta, comprising that part of Alberta south of township 41, and Saskatchewan, comprising the part of Alberta north of Alberta district, with the districts of Saskatchewan and Athabasca. 2. The lieutenant-governor may divide these districts into divisions and afterwards alter the limits of such divisions.

3, 4 & 5. Courts of civil jurisdiction, which shall be courts of record, shall be held in each division twice a year, the time to be fixed by the stipendiary magistrate or judge, subject to the provisions of any act of parliament. These courts shall have jurisdiction over all matters of civil law and equity, all matters of wills and intestacy, and the disposition of the estates of infants and insane persons.

6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12. A clerk shall be appointed by the judge for every court, who shall hold office during pleasure, and whose duties shall be regulated by ordinance or by the judge; he shall give \$500 security, which may be sued upon for any default, breach of duty or misconduct, and fresh security shall be given when demanded by the judge. The clerk shall take an oath of office. When unable to act he may appoint a deputy, who, having the approval of the judge, shall have full power, the clerk and his sureties being responsible. The clerk shall receive all complaints and other papers required by suitors to be filed in court; issue all writs of summons, warrants, subpoenas, precepts, writs of execution, and other court documents, tax costs, enter judgments, register all judgments pronounced or orders given; keep an account of all fines, fees and money payable or paid into court, and of all suitors' money received by him as clerk; keep a docket book in which shall be entered regularly under separate headings all the proceedings taken in any suit, all money received and paid out, which books shall be accessible at all times to suitors and the public, and to perform all such other acts and duties necessary in the administration of justice in the territories, and to make a return twice a year to the lieutenant-governor of a statement showing the fees of his office, keeping a duplicate on file in his office.

13. The clerk on receiving a statement in writing from a plaintiff of his cause of action or particulars of his claim in the form of an account, including the amount of damages claimed in a case of trespass or wrong, with the names and residences of both plaintiff and defendant, shall file the same and issue a summons or summonses, accompanied by a copy or copies of the complaint and transmit or deliver them to the proper officer for service and return.

14 and 15. The summons to appear may be served anywhere in the territories, and in matters over \$50 shall be personal. Under that amount service may be on some reasonable person being an inmate of defendant's residence or place of business. If a defendant is residing outside of the North-West territories service may be on an agent or representative. If a judge is satisfied that defendant is residing outside of the North-West territories for the purpose of defrauding his creditors, or if he has been served with the summons when outside the territories, he may direct that the plaintiff may proceed in the action in such manner as such judge shall seem fit; but in every such case the plaintiff must prove his claim, as though it were contested. A summons issued against a corporation may be served on an agent or other representative. A summons must be served fifteen days before the sittings of the court named therein, and be returned to the clerk three days before the sitting so named. On receiving the returned summons with affidavit of service the clerk shall file the same and enter the case in the docket book.

16. All times and places for the holding of courts shall be advertised by the clerk in the most public manner possible.

17. At the opening of a sitting of the court the clerk shall call the list of cases entered in rotation, to ascertain which are contested, and in the cases which are the judge may require the defendant to state the nature of the defence in writing, which, if held good ground for defence, shall, with the plaintiff's claim, form the dispute to be tried by the parties to the suit, and for the purpose of fixing the issue either or both parties may be examined under oath.

18. Suits shall be entered and tried in the court held in the judicial district or division where the cause of action arose, or in which the defendant, or one of several defendants, resided or carried on business at the time the action was brought.

19. A plaintiff for failing to appear without sufficient excuse to satisfy the judge, or on appearing failing to establish a case, may be non-suited, and on a defendant failing to appear without sufficient excuse being given the plaintiff may proceed in his absence. In

such cases, where the claim is based upon a bill, note, cheque or other document, signed or endorsed by the defendant, proof of plaintiff's claim may be dispensed with. Any judgment on a non-suit, unless otherwise ordered by the judge, shall have the same effect as a judgment upon the merits of the defendant; but in case of any mistake, surprise or accident, or on any sufficient reason being shown, any judgment or non-suit may be set aside on such terms as to payment of costs or otherwise as to the judge may seem fit. Trials may be postponed on application of either party on sufficient grounds therefor being shown to the presiding judge, on such terms as to payment of costs and otherwise as may be ordered.

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For your

Overcoats, Ready-Made Clothing,
Woollen Shirts, Woollen Underclothing,
Cardigan Jackets, Wool and Leather Mitts,
Boots and Shoes, Moccasins,
Hardware, Groceries,
House Paint, White and Gray Blankets,
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And all kinds of Fancy Goods at Reduced Prices.

More Goods to arrive shortly.

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FRESH ARRIVAL OF A

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COAL OIL,

GROCERIES,

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CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST,

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NORRIS & CAREY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS

EDMONTON,

GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT LOW

FIGURES.

A FEW LADIES' HATS ON HAND,

Which will be sold

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GIVE US A CALL.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Begin to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

NOTICES.

LOST.—The person who lost a cow sometime in April last may hear of her whereabouts on leaving a description of the animal at the BULLKIN office and paying for this advertisement.

LOST.—A Bay Pony, having a white mark on the face and one white foot, branded "A. S." on shoulder. Finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving the animal at St. Joachim mission house, Edmonton.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has now for sale the boat, boiler and engine of the Goldpan, now lying at Point le Pée, together with ropes, blocks, pitch, oakum, portable forge, blacksmith's tools, iron (round and bar) etc., etc. Terms cash. STUART D. MULKINS, Edmonton, Oct 11th, 1884.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE making fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Stage leaves Calgary on Thursday morning June 12th and every alternate Thursday following until further notice. Makes close connection with the C.P.R. train leaving Winnipeg on the previous Monday morning. Leaves Edmonton Thursday morning June 19th and each alternate Thursday following. All express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

AGENCIES.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company. Makers of the celebrated Halliday and Star windmills, which work up to 40 horse power, and all kinds of lift and force pumps.

Cockshutt plow company, of Brantford. Makers of the celebrated North West sulky gang plow, and every variety of walking plows. Also the Little Favorite, diamond point one horse cultivator.

Massey Manufacturing company. Makers of the Toronto cord binder, the Toronto mower, Massey mower and harvester and Sharp's horse rake.

Sole agent for the Edmonton district,

G. A. BLAIR,
Belmont farm.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Clause 122 of the Dominion Lands Act of 1883, 46 Victoria, chapter 17, enacts as follows: If any person knowingly and wilfully pulls down, defaces, alters or removes any mound, post or monument, erected, planted or placed in any original survey under the provisions of this act, or under the authority of any order in council, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony and shall be punishable accordingly; and if any person knowingly and wilfully defaces, alters, or removes any other mound or land-mark, post or monument placed by any Dominion Lands Surveyor to mark any limit boundary or angle at any township, section, or other legal sub-division, lot, or parcel of land in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof before any competent court, shall be liable to be punished by fine or imprisonment or both, at the discretion of such court—such fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, and such imprisonment not to be for a longer period than three months, without any prejudice to any civil remedy which any party may have against such offender or offenders for damages occasioned by reason of such offence. Any person transgressing this provision of the law will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor.—D. L. MACPHERSON, Minister of the Interior.

\$25 TO \$50 PER DAY can easily be made using the OLD RELIABLE VICTOR Well-boring and Rock-drilling Machinery. We mean it, and are prepared to demonstrate the fact. The well-merited success which has crowned our efforts during the past few years, and with EXCELSIOR for our motto, we are monarch of all in every country of the world. Our machinery is operated by either man, horse or steam, and works very rapidly. They range in size from 3-inch to 44 feet in diameter, and will bore or drill to any required depth. They will bore successfully and satisfactorily in all kinds of earth, soft sand and limestone, bituminous stone, coal, slate, hard pan, gravel, lava, boulders, serpentine and conglomerate rock, and guaranteed to make the best of wells in quick sand. They are light running, simple in construction, easily operated, durable, and as well known as the very best and most practical machine extant. They are endorsed by some of the highest state officials. They are also used extensively in prospecting for coal, gold, silver, coal oil and all kinds of minerals. And for sinking artesian wells and coal shafts, etc., they are unexcelled. We also furnish engines, boilers, wind mills, hydraulic rams, horse powers, brick machines, mining tools, portable forges, rock drills and machinery of all kinds. Good active agents wanted in every country in the world. Victor Well Auger and Machine Co., St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A. 411 Pine Street. State in what paper you saw this.

GENERAL NEWS.

The cholera is in Algeria.
Plowing at Brandon on Nov. 8th.
Great emigration of laborers from Quebec city.

Toronto's first snow was on Oct. 23rd; half an inch.

Christians in China are being maltreated and expelled.

Potatoes bugs have appeared at Portage la Prairie, Man.

The Scott act was carried in Renfrew, Ont., by 355 majority.

Wheat for December delivery is worth 72c to 76c in Chicago.

The cotton mills near Montreal have resumed operations.

The Prince Albert agricultural society spent \$500 in prizes.

Cut worms did considerable damage in Manitoba last season.

The Rat Portage Progress is putting in steam power and new type.

The Winnipeg sewer contract is to be rescripted and all the works stopped.

Only 800 men are employed on the C. P. R. east, between Port Arthur and Jack Fish bay.

A charter to build a railway from Grand Rapids to Prince Albert is being applied for.

Many ladies of the Russian aristocracy have lately been arrested for connection with nihilistic plots.

Reports of Nov. 1, say that several boats were wrecked daily in the Nile and large quantities of stores lost.

Regina is going to vote on a \$10,000 debenture by-law to raise money for fire purposes and street improvements.

The North-West Land Company are offering lots on Angus avenue, two streets back of Stephen avenue, Calgary, at \$50 each.

The Calgary Herald estimates the probable available revenue of the new town at \$5,450 a year, less \$1,200 cost of administration.

Teemer backed out of a race with Conley at McKeesport on Nov. 9th, forfeiting \$100 stake money, besides \$150 for Conley's expenses.

A son of Hon. A. A. C. Lariviere, St. Boniface, was drowned in the Red River on November 6th. He had been skating and went through the ice.

Treaty No. 7 has been divided into two parts. The Bloods and Piegiens under Mr. Pocklington and the Blackfeet and Sarcees under Mr. Begg.

In the case of David Welsh, who killed John Cameron in Winnipeg, he with his wife, were indicted for murder, but the grand jury reduced it to manslaughter against David Welsh alone.

It is said that the Chinese commission will report that no restrictions should be placed on Chinese immigration until the railway is completed and not then until better reasons than any yet brought forward can be produced.

The Herald says the new detachment of police at Battleford comprises 85 men, 36 horses and two Abyssinian guns. The men are from E division, Maple creek and Calgary. The barracks are being enlarged and improved for their accommodation.

Herald, Battleford, Oct. 17: The police supply of wood costs \$3.75. J. G. Oliver is hauling his logs to the mill as the water is too low. Building operations are lively. Prairie fires are about. A pair of Berkshires has been added to the stock of the Industrial school farm.

Hon. Messrs. John Carling, postmaster-general, and Pope, minister of agriculture, with Messrs. Alonzo Wright, M.P. for Ottawa county; John Lowe, deputy minister of agriculture; Chas. Drinkwater, secretary; J. H. McTavish, land commissioner, and J. M. Egan, general superintendent of the C. P. R. Co., excurted to the Rockies on Nov. 3rd.

Times, Prince Albert: Police quarters are being prepared at Carlton. The new H. B. mill will be completed in three weeks. "It is to be feared that the farmers of our district are by no means prepared to meet the strain upon their resources which must result from the almost universal failure of the grain crops this year—for that such failure has happened there can no longer be any doubt.

Fort McLeod Gazette, Friday, October 31: A correspondent, in a series of open letters, is explaining in an able manner the position occupied by the territories in confederation. Twenty lodges of Crees have been set afoot at Medicine Hat by South Piegiens. A money order office is wanted. Bush, the whiskey informer, has been busy in Calgary. C. E. Denny has received a handsome solid gold medal to be shot for by the riflemen of McLeod. A stage line is likely to be established between Benton and Maple Creek, Oct. 31. A prairie fire has burned over some valuable ranges. Building is going on rapidly at the new town. John Rathwell, charged with horse stealing, was found not guilty. Heavy snow storm, Oct. 28.

The Winnipeg city auditor, Mr. Curry, has published his report on the sinking fund. There is a nominal total of \$124,501, of which \$10,000 is arrears of interest, \$80,505 mortgage investments by the city, on which the auditor reports that only three are satisfactory; \$1,500 is held by Biggs, Wood & Dawson, on a loan not made. The balance is in the hands of the Manitoba Investment association and of the Merchants Bank Savings bank. The amount which should have been paid into the sinking fund was \$139,720, but only \$102,000 was actually paid in.

Herald, Calgary, Nov. 5: L. Beaupre lately sold a \$200 horse. Roselle has been paid the balance of the \$10,000 for his claim, and has moved a few miles up the Elbow. Rows are reported from the Columbia crossing. The staff of the Indian industrial school at High river comprises Rev. Pere Lacombe, two lay brothers and two sisters of charity. As Rev. Pere Lacombe was on his way from High river to Calgary, an eagle came so close to the vehicle in which he was riding that it was killed by his companion's whip. Messrs. Murdoch and Van Wart are out for Mayor. Work will soon be commenced on the Cascade mountain anthracite mine. Major Crozier is to be made assistant commissioner of the N. W. M. P. The construction company are reducing their help to 1,000 men. A Begg, leaseholder, charges \$25 for the privilege of settling on his unstocked lease.

The Queen's speech at the opening of the British parliament, on Oct. 23rd, said that peaceful relations were maintained with all foreign powers; that the object of the session was to consider the question of representation; that the situation in the Soudan was uncertain; that financial support had been given to Egypt; that measures were being taken to secure peace in the Transvaal; that a grant of funds would be necessary on account of the Soudan expedition. T. Harrington, home ruler, gave notice that he would move in amendment that the administration of the law in Ireland was unsatisfactory and that there should be an enquiry into the Maantrasna murder trial. Salisbury, in the house of lords, said that house was willing to pass a franchise and redistribution bill at once. The Nile expedition will require a credit of £2,000,000.

DEATH.

McCAULEY.—At the residence of Mr. T. Hourston, H. B. reserve, Edmonton, on Friday, November 28th, John K. McCauley, Assistant land Agent at Edmonton, formerly Major of the Frontenac battalion of volunteers, late of Kingston, Ont., in the 43rd year of his age.

Funeral will leave the residence of Mr. Hourston on Monday at ten a.m. for the new cemetery.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, Nov. 27th, 1884. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max	Min.
Saturday,	—2	28
Sunday,	—	—
Monday,	29	11
Tuesday,	42	13
Wednesday,	43	29
Thursday,	45	29
Friday,	43	10

Barometer rising, 27.700.

XMAS CARDS, in great variety. Just arrived at Dr. Wilson's Drug Store.

W. R. ROBERTS.

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER.

FROM TORONTO,

Is now prepared to do all kinds of repairing in good shape.

Also on hand, Watches, Clocks, Wedding and other Rings, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses and Fancy goods.

Address, for the present, JASPER HOUSE, Fort Edmonton, N.W.T.

NEW WATCHMAKERS.

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles, Gold Pens, etc.

Watches sent by stage driver to be repaired will be done at once and returned.

Satisfaction guaranteed every time.

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CALGARY.

INSURANCE.

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens' Fire Cos., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. DE LAGORGENDIERE, Notary Public and Conveyancer; accounts collected. 42-y St. Albert, N. W. T.

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—Marriage Licenses can be obtained available for use by any minister on application to the Rev'd Canon Newton at All Saints church, or the Heimitage.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

VOL. VI.

EDMONTON BULLETIN

Commencing November 1st, 1884.

The BULLETIN is the pioneer weekly paper of the Territories, and as an exponent of North-West events, facts and ideas it stands second to none.

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The resources of the country,
Its geographical and physical features,
Its climate, productions and enterprises.
Its people—what they have done, what they are doing and what they propose to do.

Supporting the rights of the people of the North-West as residents of the territories, as citizens of Canada, and subjects of the British empire at all times, on all occasions and against all comers, in season and out of season, in the first verse and at the end of the chapter.

Presented in compact and readable form, without an accompaniment of bald headed witticisms, sentimental drivel or acreage of waste paper.

Price \$2 a year, in advance.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McGinn property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. A. McDONALD & CO.

J. K. OSWALD, late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent, and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, range supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strange, Military colonization company's ranch, near Calgary, C. Sharples, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Scarth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wyde, Esq., Halifax N.S.

HOTELS.

GERALDHOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—head quarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCAULEY.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Prit'cess street Winnipeg.

X. ST. JEAN, cabinetmaker, begs to inform the public generally that he has returned from his trip east, and will be found at his usual place of business.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

MISS ROSS, Milliner and Dressmaker. Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made in the newest styles, at moderate prices. First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st. Edmonton.

STRANG & COMPANY, successors to Banatyne & Co., Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg. Andrew Strang.

LIVERY, FEED, & SALE STABLE—FT. SASKATCHEWAN MAIL & STAGE LINE.—Good horses, good rigs, the best attention and moderate charges. Mail stage leaves Edmonton every alternate Tuesday morning, commencing June 17th, for Clover Bar and Fort Saskatchewan; returning leaves Fort Saskatchewan the following Wednesday morning; carrying passengers and express matter in connection with the Edmonton and Calgary Royal mail line. The undersigned are the Royal mail express agents at Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan. JARVIS & STEWART.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE.—Making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA. J. H. Howard, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Services at other points during the present year will be held as follows: Belmont, Nov. 2, 16 and 30 and Dec. 14 and 28 at 2.30 p.m. Clover Bar, Nov. 23 and Dec. 21 at 2.30 p.m. Sturgeon river, Nov. 9 and Dec. 7 at 3 p.m. Ft. Saskatchewan, Nov. 16 and December 14 at 10.30 a.m. No morning service in Edmonton on the days on which service is held at Ft. Saskatchewan.